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FEDERAL PROBE ORDERED OF THE CLIFTON STRIKE

In Reply to Governor Hunt's Suggestion, Secretary of Labor Assigns Commissioner of Conciliation to the Task

MYERS NAMED AS HEAD OF INQUIRY

In Spite of Opposition by Managers, State Co-operates With Department of Labor in Securing Searching Quiz

"...and I am glad to authorize Mr. Myers to make a thorough examination of the conditions existing in the mining industry of Arizona along the lines suggested in your letter, and will assign him such additional help as may be necessary to make the investigation full and accurate. Accept my great appreciation of your splendid spirit of co-operation."

WILLIAM B. WILSON,
Secretary Department of Labor.

In accordance with the request of the striking miners of the Clifton-Morenci district, and with the approval of Governor Hunt, a full and far-reaching investigation of the conditions leading to the present strike, as well as of developments since the men have walked out, has been ordered by William B. Wilson, secretary of the United States department of labor. Word to this effect was received yesterday afternoon by Governor Hunt, and it is his understanding that the court of inquiry which is to be instituted by the federal authorities to sift the matter to the bottom, will begin its sessions some time within the next two weeks.

Several days ago, when it was evident that the El Paso conference of the mine managers and the representatives of the miners was likely to come to naught, Governor Hunt wired Secretary Wilson asking that the federal authorities take a hand in the matter, and investigate the grievances of the strikers, as well as the general conditions surrounding the mining industry in this state. The governor in his message suggested that the investigation embody a consideration of the wage scale, the living conditions, working hours, the prices charged for food and water, and the hospital service in that district.

Joseph S. Myers, who was sent to this state to look into the Clifton affair, is now at Clifton, having gone there from El Paso, and it is probable that he will be named as chief of the government committee which is to have charge of the quiz.

A great deal of influence is said to have been brought to bear on the governor to prevent any federal intervention in the matter of the Clifton strike, but in the opinion of the chief executive things have reached such a point that a governmental probe seems advisable, in fact imperative. The mining interests have been especially desirous that the United States keep its hands off the affair, but, as will be seen by reading Secretary Wilson's letter, the department of labor seemed to be of the same opinion as Governor Hunt in believing that the time was ripe when Uncle Sam should take a hand in the matter.

PRESIDENT MOYER, AWAITING ADVICES

PHOENIX, Oct. 26.—President Moyer, of the Western Federation, is undecided as to whether to send representatives to Clifton and Morenci and is awaiting Phoenix advice. Moyer expects advice tomorrow and said he might return to Arizona himself within the next forty-eight hours. It is indicated that the policy of the federation in regards to the strike situation will be settled at that time.

Only Legislature Can Give Aid To Strikers

The fact that the striking miners at Clifton are in serious danger of exhausting their food supplies and consequently bringing themselves face to face with starvation, caused the question to be brought up as to whether the state authorities would have the power to render financial aid to the strikers, the money to be taken from the general fund of the state.

Governor Hunt, however, believes that the statutes do not contain any provisions which would enable the state to make donations to the miners. When questioned last evening on the subject he said:

The matter of the state extending

ARBITRATION SPURNED BY SPANISH STRIKERS

BY ERNEST DOUGLAS
(Special Representative of The Republican)

CLIFTON, Ariz., Oct. 26.—Chiefly owing to the opposition of the Spaniards, the new arbitration proposition now understood to have originated with Governor Hunt, will not be submitted to the mine managers. It has caused the first serious disaffection among the strikers in Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf districts.

In Clifton less than twenty votes were cast in opposition to the plan. Apparently the sentiment was almost unanimous. C. A. Halter, chairman of the union executive committee, explained the idea and predicted if the companies turned down anything so fair it would lose what public sympathy remained with them.

Things were very different in Morenci and Metcalf. At Metcalf the scheme was explained by a Mexican named Caraballo, president of the

Metcalf Miners' Union. His talk was greeted by jeers, cat calls and questions as to whether he stood in with Juan Guerra. When the vote was taken it was practically unanimous against arbitration.

This did not end the discussion. During the remainder of the afternoon the strikers argued among themselves.

The camp is at fever heat and serious trouble is feared. The principal objectors were the Spaniards. Neither they nor the Mexicans seemed to fully understand the proposition. They want assurance of an increase in wages before they return to work.

Late this afternoon a number of Metcalf strikers came to Clifton and sent a wire to Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, asking his advice.

The Morenci meeting was much like that at Metcalf. At first there

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A VITRIOLIC DENUNCIATION OF GOV. HUNT

(Special to The Republican)

MESA, Oct. 26.—Vitriolic denunciations of Governor Hunt, and down right accusations against him characterized a meeting tonight of members of the Mesa Commercial club, who resolved to work for the recall of the chief executive, and to call upon all other commercial bodies in the state to do this. Speeches favoring the recall, attacking the administration's policies from half a dozen angles, were made by C. F. Akers, of Phoenix; Woodley, W. R. Smith, J. B. Nelson and O. S. Stupley.

Mr. Akers described the work that is being done to revive the Good Government League, and told of that organization's purposes. He denounced the administration, saying at one time, "I stood with Governor Hunt two years ago, but I cannot now, since I have found he is not honest."

Taxation formed a considerable part of the basis for attacking the governor. Comparing New Mexico's per capita of \$3 with Arizona's \$12, the speaker openly accused the gov-

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Many Burglaries; To Keep Fewer Stamps On Hand

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Postoffice burglaries are becoming so numerous that an order has been issued to all postmasters, except those of the first class, to keep on hand a smaller number of stamps and other papers of commercial value and guard them more carefully. Records of the department for last year's business shows that 1,400 claims, aggregating a loss of \$190,000, resulted from burglaries.

In most instances the inspectors were unable to trace the stolen goods and this has led them to believe that stamp brokers in a number of large cities, make it their business to dispose of stolen goods. The department is endeavoring to develop a means of identifying the stamps and other papers.

DETACHMENT OF GUARD GOES TO JOIN COMPANIES

Headed by Major E. P. Grinstead, Sergeant-Major R. Hess and Lieut. J. A. Wilson, of company A, a detachment of over a score of guardsmen, members of companies A, B, and E of Phoenix, left last evening for the Southern Pacific for the Clifton strike district. At Tempe, those members of companies C and D, who have not already been sent to the strike zone, entrained, and the detail was raised to over a hundred men when members of the Tucson company joined the valley contingent.

In the dim light of the station platform, the officers were gathered, attending to the last details before the departure of the men, who had been sent on a car reserved for them. A ibakhi club reporter strolled by, and was seized at with the admiration that a uniform always excites, until on a sharp order to "Fall in," he said he had no gun.

Major Grinstead said before his departure that he didn't know what the conditions were in Clifton, but he presumed that the presence of extra militia, but that he presumed that the state was taking steps to control the situation if foreseen must arise when the poverty of the strikers brings hunger with it. The guard, he said, was prepared for any emergency, and, although he didn't expect any trouble, would arise, the patrol would be ready for anything. The twenty-five men who

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California Turns Down Proposed Nonpartisan Law

(Associated Press Dispatch)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—California electors rejected the proposition to make all state offices non-partisan, according to indications from the larger voting centers of the state. From 67 precincts the vote on the non-partisan amendment was 14,572 for and 19,886 against. The vote was light. That in San Francisco was estimated at twenty per cent of the normal vote.

In San Diego, Los Angeles and other points it was reported that from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent of the registration voted. The non-partisan plan was advocated as a progressive party, the measure having the support of Governor Johnson and the state administration. Owing to the small vote available at a late hour, there was a possibility the tide might turn. The proposal to establish a system of rural credits seemed to be running better than any other of the proposed constitutional amendments.

General Benjamin Hill, who with his staff and troops were accorded permission to pass over American territory from Laredo to Douglas, will arrive on Thursday, about twenty-four hours ahead of the soldiers. When these reinforcements arrive, General Cullen expects to take the field against the invading Villa army.

United States military officers here have recommended that General Funston send an additional regiment of artillery to Douglas to preserve

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BRITISH BOAT TORPEDOED IN THE AEGEAN SEA

Transport Sunk by Submarine and All But Ninety-nine of Crew Reported to Have Been Rescued When Ship Goes Down

SERBS BEING FORCED BACK

German Invaders Making Progress in Their Invasion of Serbia, But Are Paying Dearly for All the Ground Gained

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An official announcement made public tonight says:

"The British transport Marquette was torpedoed in the Aegean sea. It is understood that only ninety-nine of the personnel of the vessel are unaccounted for. No further details received."

The Serbians which have been gallantly holding the northeastern corner of Serbia, where the Teuton and Bulgarian armies are about to join, are being slowly forced back. The invaders are making a steady progress on the northern and eastern frontiers. The Serbians have reached the hills and are making them pay heavily for every mile.

The Germans have made further progress at the Drina River, particularly near Bloukist. Along the rest of the line through the provinces of Vuk, Gredina, and Vojvodina, in Galicia, there have been battles at many points, the advantage fluctuating. The Italians are still carrying on an offensive against the Austrians. In the struggle in the Champagne region, France is still making progress. The French claim to have extended their gains, taking the adjoining trench north of Massiges.

The French and Serbians are entrenched and awaiting reinforcements, which they hope will enable them to drive the Bulgarians out of Macedonia. Lansdowne said England and France have taken the challenge of the central powers in the east, as elsewhere, and are preparing to strike blow for blow. It is hoped eventually to receive the support of Greece and Rumania, although they are not depending on them. Sir Edward Grey told the House of Commons that England's offer to cede Cyprus to Greece had lapsed. Greece has not fulfilled her treaty obligations with Serbia. The British minister at Athens has reported that the French have joined the Serbians and the Bulgarians are being driven back. Marquis Lansdowne told the House of Lords, are dispatching strong forces to the near west and reported that General Munro, the new commander at Gallipoli, will determine which point is to be used. German

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Tried To Bribe Russians To Carry Copper To Germans

(Associated Press Dispatch)

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—What part, if any, in delaying vessels laden with copper for the allies was to be taken in the alleged conspiracy of German agents to prevent war munitions from reaching Europe is under investigation by the federal authorities, following an additional confession from Robert Fay, said to be a former lieutenant in the German army. Fay, who is one of the five men charged with conspiracy to delay or prevent the sailing of munitions ships from this country, repeated his first confession, and added that his mission also included an endeavor to bribe the commanders of Russian vessels to run a cargo of copper into a German port. A large sum was to be paid the Russian commander doing this.

Government officials said they were inclined to give little credence to this phase of Fay's story, but it was

made part of the evidence upon which the men are held over for further hearing. Four of the men charged with conspiracy were locked up and are under federal custody tonight. These included Fay, Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, who after being released in police court at New Haven was arrested on federal warrants and brought to New York. They were taken before a United States commissioner and held in \$25,000 bonds each pending a hearing on November 4. Both said they had no funds to employ counsel. Fay Duesche elected to be taken before a commissioner in Jersey City. He was also held in \$25,000 bond but his hearing was set for November 3. Dr. Herbert Kienzle was arrested yesterday in New York and tonight had been unable to furnish bond for his release from the hands of Max Breitling, the fifth man, has not yet been arrested.

EARL LOREBURN URGES CAUTION IN THE BALKANS

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Replying to a question by Earl Loreburn in the House of Lords this afternoon as to the program for the campaign in the Balkans, Marquis Lansdowne, unionist leader, who holds a seat in the cabinet without a portfolio, said:

"I must say with great regret that we must admit the program for the campaign in northern Serbia has been such as to render it highly improbable that the Serbian army will be able to withstand for any great length of time the attacks to which it is exposed from the Austro-German forces on the north, aided by the stab in the back Serbia is receiving at the hands of the Bulgarians."

Lansdowne explained the British force landed at Saloniki, which numbered 15,000, was sent at the request of Serbia, at the instance of Venizelos, then premier, for the purpose of enabling Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations.

Earl Loreburn had asked whether the dispatch of troops to Saloniki had been determined upon with the approval of the naval and military authorities and whether the government could give assurances that full provision had been made for communications with this force, and for its supply of men and material to the satisfaction of the naval and military experts. Loreburn said he understood the government's desire was a matter not to be debated at the present time, but there was a reason for asking the question.

We were disappointed in the Dardanelles enterprise, the earl continued. He added he did not know whether that enterprise was commenced with or without the advice of the naval and military authorities and one could not help asking whether this new venture would be a repetition of that. The greatest danger from which the country could suffer, the speaker said, was unpreparedness and indecision.

Marquis Lansdowne explained there were moments when it was not in the public interest that questions relating to the war be freely discussed in parliament as the effect of such discussion on both the allies and their

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ARRESTS MADE FOLLOWING BIG PITTSBURG FIRE

(Associated Press Dispatch)

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—Three officials of the Union Paper Box company and the executor of the Brown estate, owner of the building in which the company's factory was located, were arrested in connection with the fire yesterday, resulting in the death of thirteen and injury to twenty. They were released on bail. Five investigations are being conducted in an effort to fix the blame.

The warrants were issued by the coroner, who said the men were wanted for charges which may result regarding the deaths of Collette, Sellman and others. H. H. Woods, executor of the Brown estate, was released on \$10,000 bail. Henry Weiskopf, president; William Kimbel, secretary and treasurer; and Henry Schaefer, foreman of the factory, were released on \$5000 bail and will appear at the coroner's inquest next Tuesday.

The coroner is conducting three of the investigations, the state one and the city one.

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DRAWS FLYING PAY NOT HOUR IN THE AIR

Affairs of Army Aviation School at San Diego Are Made Public at Military Trial of Officer Charged With Incompetency

WAS NOT A "BIRD MAN"

Drew Big Pay as an Aviation Expert, and is Alleged to Have Never Been More Than Eighty Feet Above Earth in Flight

(Associated Press Dispatch)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Letters purporting to show there was an understanding between Captain Arthur Cowan, commanding the North Island aviation school, near San Diego, and Colonel Samuel Reber, head of the aviation section in Washington regarding the promotion of certain officers of the aviation corps, were introduced at the court martial of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Goodier, judge advocate of the western department. Goodier is accused of having improperly advised younger officers in preferring charges against Superior Officer Cowan, who has been drawing "flying pay" for two years.

Lieutenant Dodd, one of the San Diego army aviators who preferred the charges against Cowan, previously testified that the school commander was incompetent. The hearing was adjourned last week to await the correspondence of Colonel Reber and Captain Cowan during the last year and a half. Cowan spent the day on the stand. He was aided by the prosecution. The several letters, he said, were purely personal.

"Some one must have gotten access to my personal file," Cowan said. "I had no knowledge that certain letters were to be brought here. Neither did I give my consent."

Following this statement the court considered the question behind closed doors. Captain Geary, the trial judge advocate, said the letters had been sent from San Diego in response to a formal request through the war department.

In a letter written July 21, 1914, by Colonel Reber to Captain Cowan, the commander was urged to have certain aviators qualify as soon as possible to fly so as to be eligible to "flying pay."

"All you have to do," the letter read, "is to sit tight and draw your pay."

It was brought out during the day that Lieutenant Patterson had been recommended as junior military aviator early in 1914 and received his appointment soon afterwards although he had never made a flight alone. He had been drawing nearly \$400 a month since September of last year as extra pay. It was developed. Asked by counsel for the defense how long Lieutenant Patterson had been flying alone, Captain Cowan answered about one month.

A letter written in January of this year was introduced from Colonel Reber to Captain Cowan in which Colonel Reber stated that Lieutenant Patterson's name had never appeared on the weekly flight reports.

"I am afraid some day some one is going to question how he qualified as an aviator."

According to the correspondence, Colonel Reber wrote Captain Cowan in December last, saying:

"It is rather embarrassing to recall that Lieutenant Patterson has not spent an hour in the air. Nobody has noticed it yet and no questions have been asked."

In response to a question by Captain Geary, counsel for the defendant, Captain Cowan said that Lieutenant Patterson had spent but 54 minutes in the air at the time he qualified as a junior military aviator.

Captain Cowan said his first actual flight alone was in July 1913. This was a straight away flight, taking him, he said, only eighty feet in the air. About the middle of August, this year, he said, he made another flight, this in a hydroplane. Since then Captain Cowan said he had made five or six flights alone.

"Italy," he says, "desires to make its own war and all demands that she send troops to the Balkans will be in vain. The true reason, he declares, is that Italy needs all her reserves in the Alps since she lost hundreds of thousands of men by senseless attacks on bravely defended Austrian positions. In the Balkans, says Morait, the most difficult part of the task was achieved by forcing the passage of the Danube and storming the principal fortifications south of Belgrade, while the Bulgarians have made it impossible now for the entente allies to help the Serbians."

DIRECTORS OF NEW HAVEN QUIT DURING TRIAL

(Associated Press Dispatch)

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Henry McHarg and Frederick Brewster, directors of the New Haven on trial with nine others of the former directors, under the Sherman law, have resigned. The resignations were announced after the adjournment of court and will be presented to the board at the annual meeting of the New Haven. It is said this action is due to a desire not to embarrass the present management on account of their status as alleged violators of the law.

McHarg and Brewster entered the board together on May 21, 1907. They figure in the case at the time New Haven was busy taking over steamship lines and trolley properties. The spectre of the Missouri freight rate decision by which the United States supreme court in 1897 first applied the Sherman law, arose at the trial. The question put before the jury to decide, was whether the decision absolved the directors of the New Haven from knowing that they were committing illegal acts prior to that date, and therefore could not have intended the conspiracy with which they are charged, that of monopolizing the traffic in New England, or whether, knowing that they had been committing illegal acts, they continued them in spite of the decision.

The question came up when the government proposed to introduce the minutes of the New Haven board dated May 1, 1907, in which it was stated that the directors had "been called together to consider what policy should be pursued by the company and what advice should be given to the New York-New England railroad company in regard to freight matters, in view of the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States in the trans-Missouri freight association case."

No action was taken by the directors

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Only Armament Sufficient For Actual Defense

(Associated Press Dispatch)

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 26.—The National Council of Congregational churches, through a resolution, has recorded its belief that the armaments of the United States should not be greater than an adequate defense requires. The president and members of congress are asked to recognize this principle and are urged to bend their energies to working out in cooperation with other governments, a plan for an international organization that will render the recurrence of war impossible.

This resolution, together with one adopted earlier appealing to the president to do something to stop the Armenian atrocities, will be carried to Washington by a committee of five to be named tomorrow.

Situation Is Favorable To The Central Powers

(Associated Press Dispatch)

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The present military situation is eminently favorable to the central powers, in the view of Major Morait, military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, summarizes review of various campaigns is summarized thus by the Overseas Agency. "In the west the Anglo-French offensive is ebbing slowly after failure of attempts to break the German lines. Political reasons are compelling the British and French to continue their offensive operations for a time," Major Morait declares.

"Italy," he says, "desires to make its own war and all demands that she send troops to the Balkans will be in vain. The true reason, he declares, is that Italy needs all her reserves in the Alps since she lost hundreds of thousands of men by senseless attacks on bravely defended Austrian positions. In the Balkans, says Morait, the most difficult part of the task was achieved by forcing the passage of the Danube and storming the principal fortifications south of Belgrade, while the Bulgarians have made it impossible now for the entente allies to help the Serbians."